ferther retired from the conference unsureseeful. This, presume, will be denied in the Russia a organs in Prusa or Belgium, as was the mission of M. de Manster, or he arxious impatience with whis! M. Stackelberg's reurn to Vienca was expected. I have it, however, from one good an authority to have much doubt of its general serrectness.

patch:—
"ERRIN Dec. 16.—It is currently reported that about
the 15th November last, Prussia addressed a dispatch to
bt. Petersburg, with an earnest request to the Russian
government to accept the interpretation given by the
allies to the third point of guarantee. Russia has not
standing the second of the control of the

IPLOMACY IN COPENHAGEN-ROYAL RECEPTION IN ST. PETERSBURG-THE TRADE AND CURRENCY OF MOSCOW-THE JEWS AND THE CONSCRIPTION-

MOSCOW—THE JEWS AND THE CONSCRIPTION—HABITS OF THE CZAR—STATE OF FINLAND—BOYAL BETROTHAL.

[Berlin (Dec. 16) correspondence of London Times.]
There is talk here of a dreular note having been addressed by Count Nesselrode to the representatives of Rassia at the different Courts that have made representations to Russia on the subject of peace. The contents of this circular, as represented by those who pretend to knew all about it (for my own part, I do not believe in the existence), resemble so much the views pat forward by the representatives of Russia at the Vienna Conferences that, if true, the "powers that be" in Russia stillock upon her position as unchanged for the worse slace then or else that nothing is to be got out of her by diplomatic means.

Hotel d'Angleterre te the hospital, where he seems to be under some danger of lesing his eye from a hurt he has received.

On the 4th inst., the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, Anna Faulowna, saster of the late Emperor and annt of the present, had a solemn reception of all the high dignitaries of State, both civil and minitary, ogesher with their hades, in her apartments in the winter palace. All the company, including the ladies of the Court, were assembled, part in the nave and part in the reserved half of the great chapel, on grande tenue, though an three-quarters mourning. On the 8th inst, being the file of 8t. George, the Knights of the Order, all the Court parsonages of both sexes, and high officers repaired to the winter palace to hear mass in the chapet there: the ladies appeared in Russian costume, and the Knights of the Order in their robes; the latter were subsequently invited to dine at the Emperor's table.

A private letter from Moscow at the end of November speaks of the confidence of the petty tradesmen in the Russian paper currency being much shaken; that cases frequently occur row more particularly in Moscow, Nishni, Astrakhan, &c., of their refusing to take it, while, on the other hand, they keep back and nide their silver money. Silver continues to rise there in price, a great deal of it being smuggled out of the country, then melted down and brought back at an advance. The "particule contributions" to the war fund are made, for the most part, in kind, coneising of manufactured goods, province of the soil, pictores of saints, the paper money issued by various mometary institutions or their coupons, so that the treasury i self is not much the richer for them. Exactly the same I read in a letter from St. Petersburg owe for me, the preference which the Russian at all times entertains for specie increases. For all trade with Asia paper mency is, of course, useless; salver becomes every day dearer, and, in spite of every prohibition, disappears more and more from circulation. The public offices

crossed the Kuban. Their chief admits a loss of 4 men killed, and one officer and 43 men wounded. As for the Tcherkes, they are said to have had 200 killed and wounded. The report praises a young easign, who, before the commencement of the affair, went with four Cossachs to recommencement the situation of the village, and who afterwards served as a guide to the Russians.

The Invalide Russe publishes the official announcement

THE WAR.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA—THE RUSSIAN CANNONADE—HEALTH OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS—NEUTRAL SHIPS IN THE SEA OF AZOFF—THE CORN TRADE.

SELECTORY OF A STRUCTURE OF THE SEA OF AZOFF—THE CORN TRADE.

SELECTORY OF THE SEA OF AZOFF—THE CORN TRADE.

STRUCTURE SEA OF AZOFF—THE CORN TRADE.

SELECTORY OF THE SEA OF

It may seem unimportant to refer to the state of the create and weather here, but their condition affects the essential communications and well-being of the army. The winter broke upon us suddenly on the 26th and 27th with snow, and has varied with gales and rain; and a very deep state of the ground has damaged all communications.

Constant presence of laborers and constant attention are requisite, and are being given to the road, which, from a peculiarity of soil and condition, was worked into holes, but which is and will continue to be of the greatest service to the army and its supplies.—I have, &c.

W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

P. S.—I beg leave also to forward the weekly report of the Army continues favorable.

W. J. CODRINGTON, General Commanding.

The LORD PANMER. &c.

WOUND.

The Foot—Capt. Lord R. Browne, slightly, by bursting of a shell in Schestopol.

W. J. PAKENHAM, Adjutant-General.

HEAD-QUARTERS CAMP, CHIMEA, Dec 4.

W. I. PAKENHAM, A'jutant-General.

Head-quarries Camp, Camera, Dec 4.

Sue—I am giad to be able to point out a continuance of
the favorable state of health of the army.

The weather has been boisterous, wet, cold and changeable, which has occasioned an increase of catarrhal affertions, and added some cases of catarrhal opthalmia to
our list; but the admissions under this bead have decreased nearly one-half during the present week, and it
is to be hoped, by care and removal of those laboring
under the complaint to the Monastery, that the disease
will not extend.

There has been a decrease in the number of admissions
from fever, but an increase of mortality, confined chiefly

Fxclusive of land transport. 0.44
Sick to well. 6.08
Exclusive of wounds and injuries. 6.08
Exclusive of wounds and injuries. 6.08

J. HALL. Inspector General of Hospitals.
[General Sir William Codrington, K. C. B., Commanderin Chief.]

ROYAL ALBERT, KAZATON PAY, Dec. 1, 1855.

Sir.—I request that you will lay before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty the enclosed copy of a letter from Captain Sherrard Osbora, of the Vesavius, dated the 24th ult., informing me, that as the formation of ice had commenced in the Sea of Azoft, and as he had been informed by both M. Gopcevitch, the Austrian merchant charged with the shopment of corn in Austrian vessels, and by the Russian authorities at Marioupol, that all chance of neutral vessels obtaining cargue: this year was at an end, he had withdrawn to Kerton with the squadron under his orders, after assuting himself that no merchant vessels reuained in that sea.

I am, &c...

regulation under his orders, after assuring minutes in no merchant vessels reuained in that sea.

I am, &c..

EDMUND LYONS,

Rear Admiral and Comosan er in Chief.

The Secretary of the Admirality, London.

DOCTOR DAVEGA'S REPORT FROM THE CRIMEA—THE WAR NEWS OF THE HE-RALD.

[Sebastopol (Nov. 30.) Correspondence of the London Times.]

We have been all much amused this mail by the perusal of an article extracted from the New York Herkan of the 25th October, which appeared in the Tomas of the 17th November, and containing the opinions of General (I beg his pardon, Doctor Davega on the past and future of the war. The lumbrations are, however, ac far use-An whose of Nev. in compact the most of the governments of Pithers, Telesciper, Charlow, Raterion which the promotions of Pithers, Telesciper, Charlow, Raterion which the promotions of services accretions which the promotions of services are not to be accretion which the promotions of services are not to be accretion which the promotions of services are not to be accretion to the content of the services. The few that anny over to be had have the services. The few that anny over to be had have the content the most prize of the services. The few that anny over to be had have the content the most prize of the services are not to the services. The few that anny over to be had have the content the services are not to the services and the services are not to the services and the services are not to service are not to service are not to service and proteines are not to service and proteines which the present can be not that at expect to the services had not to be the services and proteines which the present can be not that at expect to the services had not to be that it expects the services are not to service the services and proteines which the present can be not that at expect to the services are not to service the services are not to service them to the services are not to service them to report that the services are not to service the serv

The SURKENDER OF ARIES.

[From the London Times, Doc. 18.]

Three Fasters regions are from time to time speken of as "the seat of war." In one a disastrous drama has been just enacted. Amid the bleak heights of the Armenian mountains an heroic struggle is now concluded. For nearly five months the delenders of Kars resisted the cannon of a wastly superior lore. Twice they repelled the onnes of the enemy. We went of the war has displayed more courage and stubborn fortunes, and brave man has more called forth the interest and as intration of the world. But handle has been an wear former and brave and what and brave fame has more called forth the interest and as a miration of the world. But handle has been an wear former and handle has been an experience of the cars in the country and handle of the resistance of Sebastopol, and anxious to preserve what they must feel to be their only conquest. Gumris now no longer the advanced post of the Cars; his armies, though weakened by their long and dreary physican, now hold a fortress and a disbirt of some of the cars; his armies, though weakened by their long and dreary physicans, which is move the frontier city of the Turks. There is probably little fear that it will be attacked at such a scanon, should a relieving army have had time to concentrate itself behind the works which were the especial care of our galant Genoral armis in these parts to thing. On the inland Asiatic seat of war we are thus certain but of one thing—that the Turks have loss an important post, and that another may be perhaps in dayer. Turning now to the castern coast of the Euxine we come to the headquarters of the Ottuman General. His small, lifed, ill-clothed army, straggles for twenty miles along the banks of the lag. The Turning now the new the hash for twenty miles along the banks of the lag. The Turning now the new the care of the care had been as a physical care had been as a care which the world and the strengthening of those parts to the notion of the seat of the care had been as the contral

it is proved that the Seraskier and his colleagues are unable to supply their only commander with the first necessities of a campaign. The Turkish army its small it is without recourses, on an inhospitable coast, and winter has set in. The histories of the Panube and Balaskava may be repeated in a third winter. The O'toman is heardy and patient, he requires little, and submits uncompainingly where European troops would lose heart and discipline. But no strength or devotion can restat accumulated trials. Unless the Turkich General receive aesistance he may not only be unable to vanquith the enemy's army, but he may lose his own. In spice of the successes of their allies, the Turks have suffered greatly in the present war. We hardly dare estimate the numbers to be averaged in the two verys' contrat. Out: Fa. has now commands the last body of the Sulan's troops which can be depended on for active warfate. Though brave and obedient, there must be o'gisted by the calamittes of their race, and especially ly the news which has just reached them. It is a dangerous say even a guilty policy to leave them alone an unsurported even for a season.

The inhabitants may dialake the Russians, but they must certainly dread the Musselman. It is not to be doubted that politically the these regions has been often urged. The inhabitants may dialake the Russians, but they must certainly dread the Musselman. It is not to be doubted that politically the the presence of a British or French division would have most beneficial results. But even these ulterior advantages are small compared with the importance of successive for advantages are small compared with the importance of successes of Division in the two armines who might wisely and unready defence of their most valued province. Those regiments which suffered most in the late outset may well remain to recruit their exhausted ranks; but there are surely troops enough in the East of Drivision in the two armines who might wisely to the proposed of Drivision in the two armines who might

Act of Excommuni eation at Cohlentz.

We find in the Journal de Prantfort some carious de tails relative to an "excommunication" which has just been propounced at Cohlentz. The narrative is as follows:

Connextz, Dec. 12, 1855.
On Sanday we were witnesses of a ceremony which ha

not been performed for centuries, viz.:—An excommunication—the subject being M. Sountsg, a merchant at Ceblentz, who was divorced from his first wife, and eight years ago was married by the civil authorities only, to his present one.

Last summer M. Sountsg was commanded by the clergy to separate from his wife, and not obeying their decree, he was on Sunday excommunicated.

Bean Kramentz, after preaching a rermon against the civil marriage, put on some other sucredotal garments, and, accumpanied by two clergymen bearing wax tapers, read, standing in the middle of the church, the sentence of excommunication against M. Sonntag and his lady. He then extinguished the tapers, saying that the individuals named were not worthy to see the day of the Lord, and throwing the canelesticks to the ground, breaking them to picces, exclaimed, "Let the bells sound the funeral anell!" We immediately heard the sound of bells and the charts for the dead.

The Pean, in conclusion, proclaimed that no one whosever was to hold relations with the excommunicated, to salute them, &c. This prohibition has not had much effect, for their house has been filled ever since with visiters, and at night they have been seremaded.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.
We have received the St. Petersburg journals of

THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

We have received the St. Petersburg journals of the 11th inst.

The Journal de St. Petersburg publishes the following Imperial ukase relative to the new Russian loan. It is addressed to the Minister of Finances:—

To provide for the extraordinary expenses which actual chroumstances impose upon the treasury of the empire, we have authorized you, conformably to your propertisen, to conclude, through the medium of the commercial house of our banker, Councilior Baron Steglitz, of St. Petersburg, a loan of fifty millions of silver roubles, on the conditions confirmed by us, and we order you consequently to make the following arrangements:—

1. This lean is to be inscribed on the ledger (grand-liver) of the public debt of Russia, as the sixth loan at 5 per cent.

2. For this loan notes shall be issued of the Imperial Commission of the Sinking Fund (inscriptions) to the bearer; each note to be for 500 silver roubles.

3. This seris will bear an annual interest of five per cent, dating from the 1st October of the present year. To each note 10 coupons will be attached, on the presentation of which, the interest due will be paid to the corresponding time.

4. The payment of this interest will be made for each half year cue, from the 1st April to the 1st June, and from the 1st October to the 1st December, and there will be raid for each coupon at St. Petersburg, by the Commission of the Sinking Fund, 12 roubles 50 coppers silver, on else through the medium of the bankers, Steglitz and Co., 25 forins 60 cents of the Netherlands, or 26 marks 10 schelings 11 plennings of the Hamburg Bank.

5. On the expiration of the first ten years of the loan, new coupons will be cents of the Netherlands, or 26 marks 10 schelings 11 plennings of the Hamburg Bank.

6. On the expiration of the first ten years of the loan, new coupons will be issued for the scrip then in circulation.

6. The sinking (und, which will increase from the circulation, at the raid, which will increase from the circulation, at the raid of the

St. Petersburg, Nov. 26, 1855.

Translation approved.

NESSIRODE, Chancellor of the Empire.

THE NEUTRALITY OF RUSSIA.

[Frem the London limes, Dec. 17.]

"It is an ill wind," says the proverb, "that blows nobody any good," and Prussia certainly is making a pretty thing of the war. What contingent advantages the primiser to herself when Russia shall become the "sick man" of European politics, when the Western Powers shall be too exhausted to interfere, and Austrically too ready to civide the spoil, we do not happen to know; but the pecuniary harvest is already begun. What with the eccaveyance of all kinds of Russian' produce, besides sulphur and saltpetre, iron, lead, and everything convenient for the destruction of Englishmen and Frenchmen, all Prussia is as busy as a hive of bees, and the railways, canals, and ports are choked with traffic. Menel has more than recovered from the late conflagration. A new source of profit is now discovered to give the restiers a turn. A subscription has been opened at Berlin for the new Russian loan, and the citizens, who but lately had work enough of their own, are now pivuely and philiosophocally ergaged in supplying the siners of war to their formidable neighbor. From all accounts it would seem that, while most other countries are suffering under a pecuniary pressure, in Prussia heyare rather duth of money just row. Not only is the carrying trade very prosperous, but the price of bread and meat te most remoterative to the fortunate producers. Hence a sight difficulty of investment, and the zar, who has found Prussia so glad to supply his arsensls, and relieve him from the pressure of our blockade, is now trespassing on her kindness for one more layor in the shape of subscriptions also opened, but there it must be done under the rose. At Berlin there is no such reserve. No Coubt, the best hing a man can do there to prove his loyalty to himomore tripht, and to liberty itself, he is a benefactor to his own Sovereign is to buy into the Russian lean. Nay, on on the principles of this we do say, that if we could afford to add Praesia to the side of the enemy, we should be quite justified in requiring Prussia to desist from helping that enemy, and, in the event of her obstinacy, declaring war against her, and blockading her Baltic ports.

RUSSIA IN NORTHERN EUROPE—HER POWER AND ITS CURTAILMENT.

From the landern Times, Dec. 13.]

We have recently on sweral occasions drawn attention to the dargerous position which Russia occupies the control of the dargerous position which Russia occupies the state of the control of the contr

province after province from the map of Europe, and transfering them from the demain of civilization and progress to that of brutal tyranny and retrograde barbarism.

In such negotiations as these, based on the strong foundation of mitual expedience, and entered into for the clear and well defined purpose of promoting an end thoroughly understood by both parties, we can place confidence, because they are founded on mutual understanding of the common interest, and the determination to preserve that interest whole and inviolate. How different are such leagues from those to which we have been put forward without sincerity or carnestness, only for the purpose of being rejected, and only with the prospect of bringing forward something that may occupy for a moment the attention of diplomatic circles! We know not whether this proposal may be followed up by any more extensive form of alliance, whether it will be deemed advisable by the Western and the Scandinavian States to unite in arms against the common enemy, and seek to terminate the war by one great and concentrated effort on the fortifications of Constradi and St. Fetersburg—of this we know nothing; but, at any rate, much has been gained by inducing these States to assume a firm and -elf-respecting attitude towards Russia, and by placing what we may firmly hope, is an insurmountable obstacle between that aggressive government and the object of its & desire—an access to the Atlantic ocean never clessed by ice, and within a few days' sail of the shores of France, England, and Germany.

INTERESTING FROM ST. PETERSBURG—THE

INTERESTING FROM ST. PETERSBURG.—THE
PEOPLE AND THEIR RULERS.

The following letter had been received in Jaries from St.
Petersen, under dat with a been received in Jaries from St.
The presence of the presence of the presence of the condition in which.
The presence of the presence of the condition in which.
St. Petersburg is. Sorrow or dismay is depicted on every countenance. Batress and misery are everywhere. The government does its nest to force the nobles to be generous, to give fites and balls—but money is warting. The theatres are open; the Italian opera has resumed its performance—and this may be sail to be the only pleasure we now have here. The city has always had a military aspect; but now, more than ever, it has the appearance of a camp. The taking of Sebastopol fell on this population of Moujika like a clap of thunder, and the detoat of Mouraviel before Kars exaperated every one. These are facts which cannot be kept secret, and which destroy many illusions. It is only now poople begin to think that Ruesian arraies are not always involved the control of the state of affairs and a second of the state of affairs than the government dare hardly avow to themselves. One of the principal seigneurs of Moscow has a great than the government dare hardly avow to themselves. One of the principal seigneurs of Moscow has a great number of domestics, all from his own villages, shown he transformed from slaves into servants. Among them there are force whose occupation during the winter is to keep the stoves hot; they are only occupied a lew hourselves. One of the principal seigneurs of Moscow has a great when the control of the servants, through Russian peasants, believing themselves. About a fortight since these three servants, through Russian peasants, believing the miser scale of the servants, through Russian peasants, believing themselves. About a fortigate of the Crowas. One of the servants, through Russian peasants and the servants of the Crowas. One of the considered which will be served the produce of the se

of manufacturing it. An American house, it is said, took up the affair, and engaged to supply the Russian army with the ma'erial, by sending it through France; but the French government has also stopped it, so that the Russian government is on the point of seeing its armies with flintless muskets. The percussion musket is by no means genosal here. There was only sufficient for the army in active operations, and the manufactories of Tula, Statoust and 8s. Peterrburg are hardly able to supply the loss of each day. Three engineers have been sent in all baste to the Caucasus to look for flint, sulphur and lead, anr., in fact, to turn to account everything they may find. The state of Prince Paskiewitsch has roused every one; his place is seven contended for.

It is not thought that the regency of Poland will be given to the Grand Duke Constantine, as his name, his character, and his very figure recall too forebly his uncle, of sad and savage memory. Poland will probably the administered by a civil and military Governor, who will both depend on St. Petersburg, just as all the other Governors of the empire, and after the war Prince Gottachskoff will succeed the Prince of Warsaw with the same powers. But you may be certain that Constantine will not quit St. Petersburg. Public prayers will, it is said, be acon offered up in all the churches to implore Hawen to be more propitious to the Russian arms. New modifications are among the generals. I forgot to mention in its prover place that one of the engineers of whom I have expoken is to stop some time in Tautida, in order to give greater activity to the coal mines recently discovered in the neighborhood of Ekatermoslaff, on the banks of the Don.

severite place that one of the engineers of whom the spoken is to top neme time in Fautich, in order to give grader activity to the coal mines recently discovered in the coal mines of the coal mines recently discovered in the coal mines recently discovered to the coal mines of the coal min

we would not be answerable for what experience has shown to be the alternative.

Death of Colonel Sibthorp, M. P.

[From the London Times, Nov. 17.]

It is our painful duty to announce the decease of the well known Colonel Sibthorp, member for Lincoln. The name of the gallant Colonel has long heen a household word as the embodiment of honest but unreasoning tory prejudice, down to the very last he showed himself a politician of the exitnet schoe of Lord Eldon and the late linke of Newcastle, whom he thoroughly revered, and consequently, in these days of divided parties and allegiance, he found himself as frequently opposed to the great conservative party at the late Frederick Lucas to his liberal allies. The deceased gentleman was descended from an ancient family settled upwards of a contury and a-half at Canvick-ball, near Lincoln, many of whose nembers from time to time have represented that city in Partiament. His farher, the late Mr. Humphrey Waldo Sibthorp, sat for several years at the commencement of the present century. His son, Charles Delaet Waldo Sipthorp, was first elected in the high tory interest in 1826, and with the exception of the brief Parliament of 1833-4, chosen under the excitement consequent upon the passing of the Reform bill, he continued to represent Lincoln to the day of his death. The Colonel's influence was great among the registered electors upwards of 1,300 in number, consisting of freemen, resident and monresident; but it did not extend so far as to be able often to secure the second seat for a tory friend, the predictions of the counstituency being rather perronal towards himself than based on any political grounds. Thus, although Colonel Sipthorp could generally reckon on the support of some 600 voters, and in consequence was usually returned at the head of the poll, in 1825 and 1837 he was unable to prevent the them radical Sir Ex ward Lytton Bulwer from being chosen as his colleague, while in 1847 Mr. Charles Seely and in 1848 Mr. Thomas Hobbouse were elected against Tory cand